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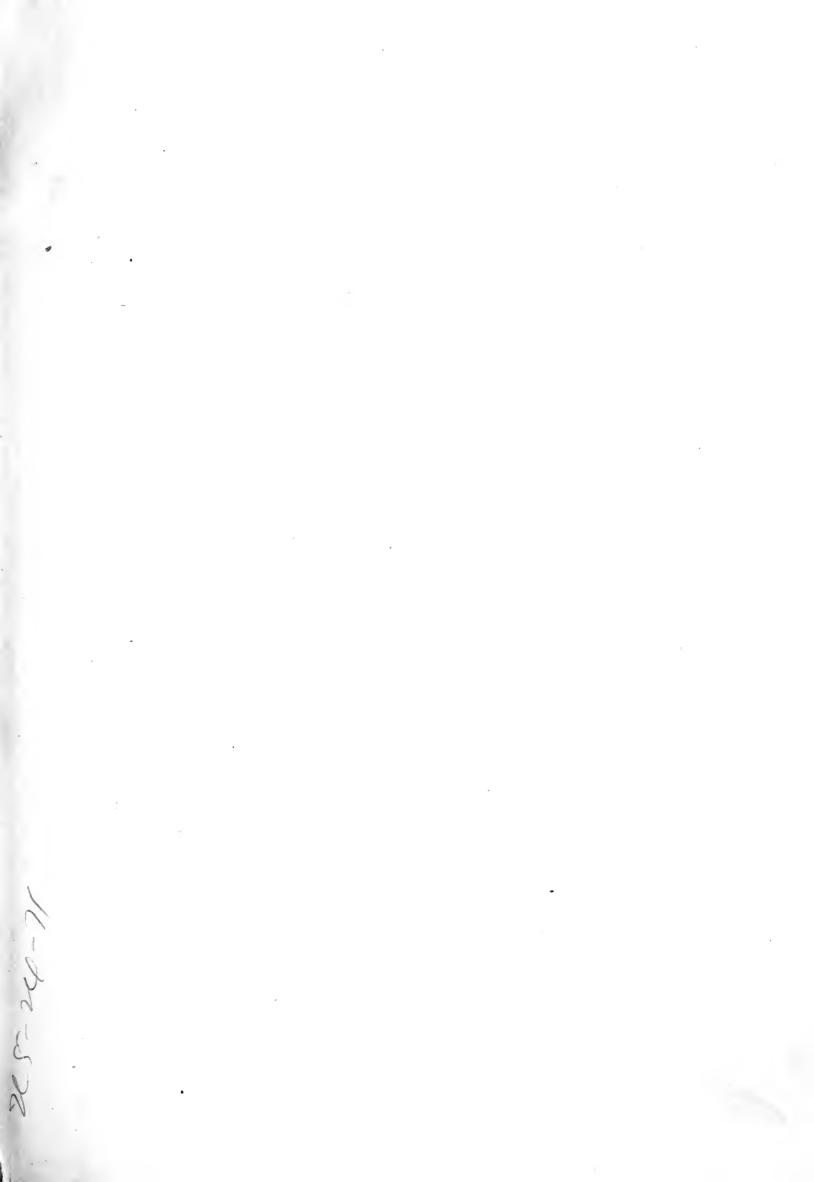
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# THE SONG MONARCH.

BY Dr. Alfred Beirly.

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A Well Graded and Very Complete Singing Book For the Use of

# MUSICAL CONVENTIONS, SINGING CLASSES, COLLEGES, SEMINARIES, HIGH SCHOOLS AND MUSICAL FESTIVALS,

**PRESENTING** 

ELEMENTARY AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES, SONGS, GLEES, ANTHEMS, SACRED AND SECULAR CHORUSES.

d d d

PUBLISHER \_\_\_\_\_

ALFRED BEIRLY.

# **PREFACE**

Of the various Music Books it has been my privilege to compose and compile, thirty-six in all—seven (7) are especially adapted to the use of Primary Schools, Grammar Schools, High Schools, Academies and Colleges; likewise to Singing Classes, Musical Conventions and Song Festivals.

The latest of these, THE SONG MONARCH will, it is believed, fuily merit the great popularity realized by either of its predecessors.

The Author.

### 

The following table of short selections contained in this book is presented to facilitate the work of the teacher.

#### SHORT SELECTIONS.

PAGES.	PAGES.				
Key of C. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.	Key of G flat. 41.				
Key of G. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 68, 90.	Key of D flat. 46, 47.				
Key of D. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 66, 69.	Key of A flat. 52, 53, 63, 64, 65, 74, 78.				
Key of A. 48, 49, 50, 51.	Key of E flat. 61, 62, 67.				
Key of E. 62.	Key of B flat. 58, 59, 60, 86, 132.				
Key of B. 60.	Key of F. 54, 55, 56, 57, 75, 88.				
Key of F sharp. 57.	*				

## Ø Ø Ø

#### To Book Compilers and Publishers.

All parties are hereby cautioned against using, without written permission, either the words or music, or the words and music combined, or the arrangement of either, jointly or separately of the songs published in Beirly's "Song Monarch."

# Elementary Studies in Music.

- The language of music is composed of sound.
- Sound is audible—can be heard.
- A sound becomes a tone when its pitch can be distinguished.
- 4. Every musical tone has four properties, viz: Length, Pitch, Power, and Quality.
  - 5. Length implies duration—long or short.
  - Pitch implies elevation—high or low.
  - Power implies force—loud or soft.
- Quality implies a degree of perfection-pure or impure.

# Departments in Music.

- The three general departments in music are Length. Pitch and Power.
- The tone-length department is called Rhyth-10. mics.
- 11. The tone-pitch department is called *Melodics*.
- The tone-power department is called Dynam-12.
- Characters called Notes ( ? ? ) are used to represent tones.
- 14. The names of notes are: Double-Whole Note, Whole Note, Half Note, Quarter Note, Eighth Note, Sixteenth Note, etc.
- 15. Notes have relative value.
- 16. The Double Whole note ( ) has a time value of two Whole notes.
- The Whole note (O) has a time value of two 17. Half notes.
- 18. The Half note (P) has a time value of two Quarter notes.
- 19. The Quarter note (?) has a time value of two
- Eighth notes.
  20. The Eighth note (5) has a time value of two Sixteenth notes.
- 21. Notes represent tone lengths.
- Rests represent silence.

#### EXAMPLE OF NOTES AND RESTS.

23. A Double-Whole note | | | | is equal in value to two Whole notes 00

A Whole note o is equal in value to two Half notes,

or four Quarters, or eight Eighths,

or sixteen Sixteenths

24. A Dot (•) placed after a note or rest increases the time value of each by one half.

25. A Double Dot ( • • ) placed after a note or rest increases the time value of each by one half and one quarter.

#### EXAMPLES.

Single Dot.			Double Dot.						
0		_ •	•	d.	• ′		_	•	•
P	-	<b></b> .	×	P	و م		_	X	7

#### THE MUSIC STAFF.

26. The Staff is used for tone representation, and is composed of five parallel horizontal lines and the spaces between them.

#### EXAMPLE I.



#### ENLARGED STAFF.

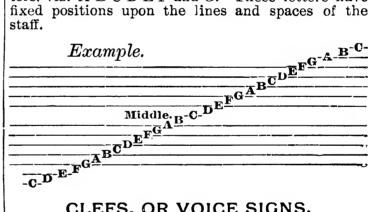
27. For extended tone representation, the staff is enlarged by adding short lines below or above it, according to requirements; such lines are called added or leger lines.

#### EXAMPLE II.

- 2d added line above. 2d space above. - Added line above. Space above. Space below. Added line below. 2d space below. 2d added line below.

#### THE MUSICAL ALPHABET.

28. The Musical Alphabet consists of seven letters, viz: A B C D E F and G. These letters have fixed positions upon the lines and spaces of the staff.



#### CLEFS, OR VOICE SIGNS.

29. Clefs are characters used to prepare the staff for the different voices.

There are three kinds in common use.

The Soprano and Alto Clef: The Tenor Clef: The Bass Clef:



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# BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY BARBAND MUSICAL MEASURE.

A Bar is a line placed perpendicularly upon the staff.

Two kinds are in common use, viz: Light ( | ) and

Heavy bars (1).
31. The Light Bar is used to divide notation into measures: also to indicate the strong pulse or accented part of the measure, the one right after the

The Heavy Bar is used to divide music into 32. strains and phrases.

33. Two Heavy Bars form a close, indicating the end of a composition.

Light bar. Heavy bar. Light bar. Close. measure

34. A fraction  $(\frac{2}{4})$  or measure sign placed at the beginning of a piece of music shows by its numerator\* how many pulses there are in each measure so indicated; and by its denominator the kind of notes adapted and performed to each pulse.

35. The seven varieties of measure are: Double, Compound Double, Triple, Compound Triple, Quadruple, Compound Quadruple, and Sextuple.

36. A Measure is a group of two or more regu-

larly recurring pulsations.

37. Accent is an extra stress given by the performer to the part or parts of a measure upon which occur the stronger pulsations.

38. Double measure has two parts, or pulses, with accent on the first.—( ) the accent sign.

Double measure-beats, down, up.



39. Compound Double measure has two parts, or pulses, with accent on the first.

Compound Double measure-beats, down, up.



Triple measure has three parts, or pulses, with accent on the first.

Triple measure-beats, down, right, up.



41. Compound Triple measure has three parts, or pulses, to the measure.

Compound Triple measure-beats, down, right, up.



\* Except in varieties known as Compound measure, where the numerator indicates a certain number of notes to the measure.

42. Quadruple measure has four parts, or pulses, with accent on the first and third.

Quadruple measure-beats, down, left, right, up.



Compound Quadruple measure has four parts, or pulses, with accent on the first and third.

Compound Quadruple measure-beats, down, left, right, up.



Sextuple Measure has six parts, or pulses, to the measure, with the accent on the first and fourth.

Sextuple Measure-beats, down loft, left, right, up, up.



#### DIATONIC SCALES.

45. A Diatonic Scale is a family of tones arranged in consecutive order from key tone to key tone, and numbered from the lowest tone upward.

46. Intervals called seconds exist between the

adjoining tones of diatonic scales.

Of the interval known as the "second," there are three kinds, namely:

Minor—(lesser) second.
Major—(greater) second, and Augmented—(enlarged) second.

47. The following example shows the order of intervals from tone to tone in the diatonic scales, giving names for the same.

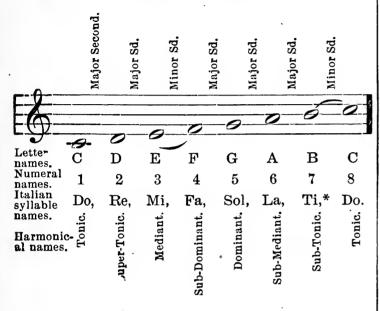
MAJOR SCALE. MINOR SCALE. Minor Half Minor Half Second Step Second Step Major Augmented Step & a half Step Second Second Minor Major Half Step Second Second Major Major Step Second Second Step Major Minor Half Step Second Second Step Major Minor Half Step Second Second Step Major Step Major Step Second Second

48. Locating tone one, the lowest member of a tone-family or scale upon any degree of the staff, determines the letter upon that degree a Key-letter, and note and tone corresponding, a Key-note and tone.

49. A Major Scale is so named because certain intervals in it are major,—greater by one half-step than corresponding ones in a Minor Scale.

- 50. A Minor Scale is so named because certain intervals in it are *minor*;—lesser by one half-step than corresponding ones in the Major Scale.
- 51. A Chromatic Scale is so named because the chromatic (color) tones were written in colors, before sharps and flats were introduced in music.

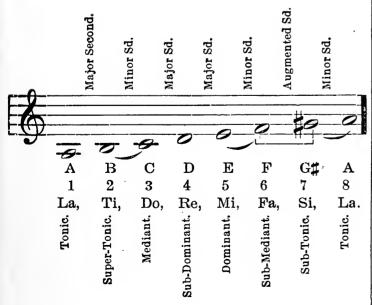
#### THE DIATONIC SCALE.-MAJOR.



- 52. Every Major Key has its relative Minor, the Key-note and Key-letter of which are found three degrees lower than those of the Major.
- 53. A Major Key and its relative Minor always have the same signature.

#### THE DIATONIC SCALE.-MINOR.

HARMONIC FORM.

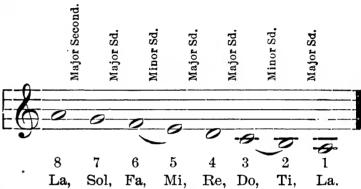


<sup>\*</sup>The syllable "Ti" for seven of the Major scale is preferred. cs "Si" has its legitimate place in the minor and chromatic scales.

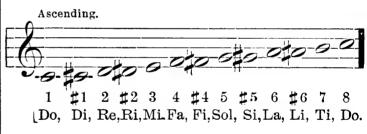
MELODIC FORM, -Ascending

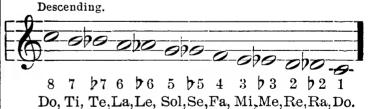


MELODIC FORM,—Descending.



54. The Chromatic Scale is composed of diatonic and chromatic tones recurring in a consecutive order by *half-steps* from key-tone to key-tone.





# Dynamics.

55. Dynamics is the department treating of the various degrees of power, of which there are five, viz:

Pianissimo, or pp, indicating a very soft tone. Piano, or p, indicating a soft tone. Mezzo, or m, indicating a medium tone. Forte. or f, indicating a loud tone. Fortissimo, or ff, indicating a very loud tone.

56. The Tie ( or ) is a curved line used to connect two or more notes on the same degree of a staff, thus:



57. The Slur ( or ) is a curved line used to connect two or more notes on different degrees of a staff, thus:



#### SHARPS, FLATS, AND CANCEL.

58. A Sharp, (#) when placed before a note indicates a new tone and pitch one half-step higher, the tendency of which is upward, thus:



59. A Double Sharp (\*\*) has the effect of a sharp, and is only employed upon degrees affected by sharps in a Key-signature, thus:



60. A Flat, (7) when placed before a note indicates a new tone and pitch one half-step lower, the tendency of which is downward, thus:



61. A Double Flat (95) has the effect of a flat, and is only employed upon degrees affected by flats in a Key-signature, thus:



\*In example I, last note, the cancel destroys the effect of the double sharp preceding it, and the F in the signature. To restore the degree again to  $F \stackrel{!}{\sharp}$ , a sharp is placed after the cancel.

† In example II, last note, the cancel destroys the effect of the double flat preceding it. and the B? in the signature. To restore the degree again to B, a flat is placed after the cancel.

62. A Cancel, (4) when placed upon a degree affected by a sharp or flat in or out of a signature, cancels (counteracts) the effect of either. It also cancels the effect of the double sharp and double flat. See Examples.

#### EXAMPLE I.



#### EXAMPLE II.



Sharps, Flats, and Cancels are used in transposition to properly arrange the intervals in scales and keys; hence, become "signatures" for the keys.

63. The Repeat Sign  $\equiv$  indicates the repetition of a phrase or strain. Appearing to the left of a bar  $\equiv$  the strain immediately preceding it is repeated. Appearing to the right of a bar  $\equiv$  the

64. The Brace { or | is used to connect two or more staves, forming them into a score

A score is an orderly assemblage of the parts of a vocal or instrumental composition.

#### TERMS AND SIGNS OF EXPRESSION.

Piano, or its abbreviation p, signifies a soft tone. Pianissimo, or pp—very soft.

Mezzo, (pronounced Metso,) or m—a medium force of tone.

Forte, or f—a loud tone. Fortissimo, or ff—very loud.

strain following it is repeated.

Fortzando, or fz or  $\rightarrow$ ,—a strong attack with sudden diminishing in power.

Crescendo, or Cres., or \_\_\_\_,—a gradual increase of power.

De Crescendo, or Decres. or \_\_\_\_\_,—a gradual de-Diminuendo, or Dim.

Swell or ,—increase and diminish.

A Tempo-in time.

Accelerando, or Accel.,—gradually quickening the movement.

Ritardando, or Rit. Rallentando, or Rall. gradually delaying the movement.

Ad Libitum, or Ad lib.,—at pleasure.

Fine-the end.

#### EXPLANATION AND PRONUNCIATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A-in, at, for, with, etc. Accelerando—(A-tchel-e-ran-do) moving faster and faster.

Accento—(A-chayn-to) accent, accented.

Adagio—(A-dah-jo) slow.

Allegro—(Al-lay-gro) a quick movement.

Allegretto—(Al-lay-gray-to) less quick than allegro.

Andante—(An-dan-te) distinct; rather slow.

Andantino-(An-dan-tee-no) quicker than andante.

A Tempo—(Ah-tem-po) in time.

Bis-(Bese) twice.

Cantabile—(Can-tah-bee-le) elegant, graceful.

Con Spirito—(Spir-i-to) with spirit.

Coda-an additional close of a composition.

Da Capo—(Da-cah-po, or D.C.) go to the beginning. Dal Segno—(Dal-say-no, or D. S.) go to sign.

Dolce—(Dol-tche) soft, sweet, delicate.

Fine—(Fee-ne) end.

Finale—(Fee-nah-lee) the final movement.
Fugue—(G. as in get) a flight; one part leading, others imitating.

Grave—(Grah-ve) slow and solemn.

Largo—a slow movement.

Larghetto—(Lar-get-to) not so slow as largo.

Legato—(Le-gah-to) smooth and connected. Lento—(Layn-to) slow and gliding.

Maestoso—(Ma-es-to-so) majestically.

Moderato—(Mod-e-rah-to) moderately.

Obligato-(Ob-le-gah-to) necessary, indispensable.

Presto-quick.

Prestissimo-very quick.

Primo—(Pree-mo) first.

Pastorale—(Pas-to-rah-le) in a genial style. Recitative—(Rec-i-ta-tive) in speaking style.

Ritard—slower and slower.

Solo-for one voice or instrument.

Soli—(So-lee) plural of solo.

Solfeggio—vocal exercise. Sostenuto—(Sos-te-nu-to) sustained.

Soto-under.

Soto Voce—(So-to Vo-cha) with subdued voice.

Subito—(Su-be-to) quick.

Scherzo—(Skert-zo) in a playful manner. Tempo—in time.

Trio-(Tree o) for three parts.

Tutti—(Tut-tee) all together.

Vivace—(Ve-vah-tche) quick and cheerful. Voce—(Vo-cha) voice.

#### INTERVALS.

65. Two tones represented on the same degree of the staff are called a Prime.

66. An interval involving two consecutive degrees of the staff is called a Second.

An interval involving three consecutive degrees is called a Third.

An interval involving four consecutive degrees is called a Fourth.

An interval involving five consecutive degrees is called a Fifth.

70. An interval involving six consecutive degrees is called a Sixth.

71. An interval involving seven consecutive degrees is called a Seventh.

An interval involving eight consecutive degrees is called an Eighth or Octave.

73. An interval involving nine consecutive degrees is called a Ninth.

\* Passing Notes.

†Fore Note.

76.



LONG APPOGGIATURAS.

Written.

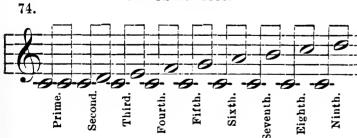


78.

Performed.



ILLUSTRATION.



PRINCIPAL TONES.

75.

SHORT APPOGGIATURAS.

79.

Written.



80.

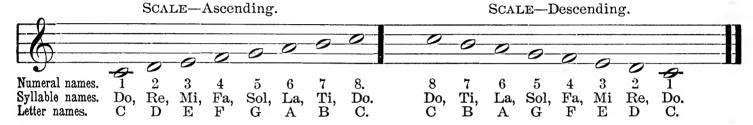
Performed.



# PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

TO THE TEACHER.—In the introduction and development of the following practical exercises, endeavor to be thorough in all particulars. Post yourself well on all points by carefully reading over and studying the preceding (Elementary) pages of this work. During lesson hours call the attention of your pupils to such paragraphs and illustrations as will assist in the development of the subject under consideration.

No. 1. Explain the scale, key-note and key-letter, staff, Soprano or G clef, heavy bar and the close; also the letters, numeral and syllable names, reciting and practicing each carefully.



No. 2. Explain the half note and quarter note; simultaneously let a part of the class sing the half notes ascending and descending, the remainder the quarter notes descending and ascending.



No. 3. Eight of a scale becomes one to all tones above it; one becomes eight to all tones below it.



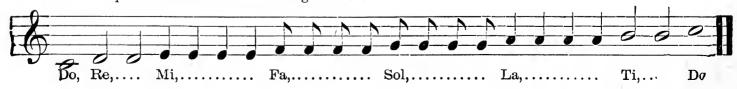
No. 4. Explain the Tenor or C clef; that the letters have the same staff-position as under the G clef.



No. 5. Explain the Bass or F clef, and the changed letter-positions under this clef as compared to the Soprano and Tenor clefs.



No. 6. Explain the whole note and eighth note.



Beginners should practice these exercises often, and seat the time.

No. 7 Explain Double measure, Internals, pulses in each measure, accent, hand beats, etc.



No. 8 Explain the interval of a "third."



No. 9. Explain the Tie ( ) and accent when notes are affected by the tie.



No. 10 Explain Eighth Notes.



No. 11 Explain the Whole Rest ( ), Quarter Rest ( ) and Eighth Rest ( ).



No. 12 Begin with Sol.



No. 13 Begin with Mi



No. 14 Begin with Do above.



No. 15 Explain the Numeral names of "one" above eight, and "seven" below one.



#### EXERCISES IN DOUBLE MEASURE.

Two Quarter Notes fill a Measure.

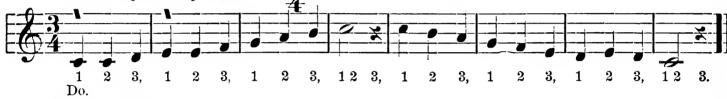
No. 16. Teacher explain "Double Measure," the number of parts to the measure, the measure sign, (24) accent, and hand motions.



No. 17. Explain Eighth Notes.



No. 18. Explain Triple Measure, 2 the accent and "beats."



No. 19. Explain the use of the dot (•) after note or rest.



No. 20. Explain two-part singing, or a Duet. Tenor sing with Soprano, Bass with Alto.



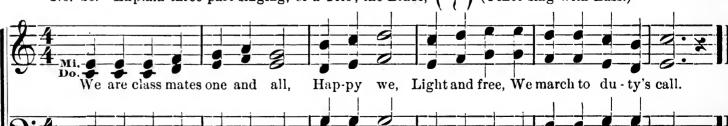
No. 21. Explain Quadruple Measure, # the accents and "beats." Sing by syllable.



No. 22. Explain the Bass Clef  $\bigcirc$  letter position, etc. (All sing.)

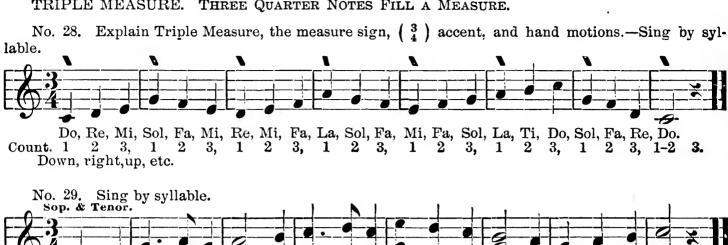


No. 23. Explain three-part singing, or a Trio; the Brace, ( } (Tenor sing with Bass.)





TRIPLE MEASURE. THREE QUARTER NOTES FILL A MEASURE.

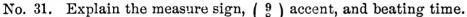






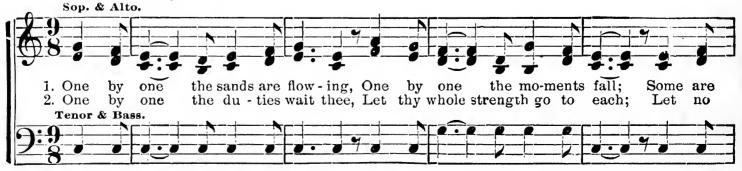


COMPOUND TRIPLE MEASURE. THREE DOTTED QUARTER NOTES FILL A MEASURE.





No. 32. Sing by syllable.





QUADRUPLE MEASURE. FOUR QUARTER NOTES FILL A MEASURE.

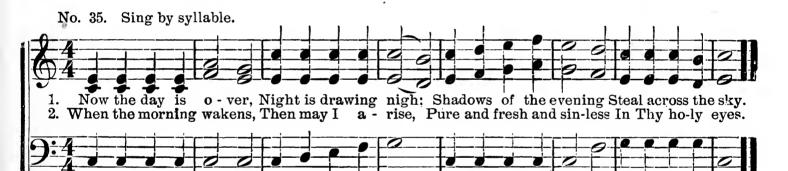
No. 33. Explain Quadruple Measure, the measure sign,  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  accent, and hand motions. Sing and beat the time.



Count. 1 2 3 4, 1-2 3-4, 1 2 3 4, 1-2-3-4, 1 2 3 4, 1-2 3-4, 1-2 3 4, 1-2-3-4.

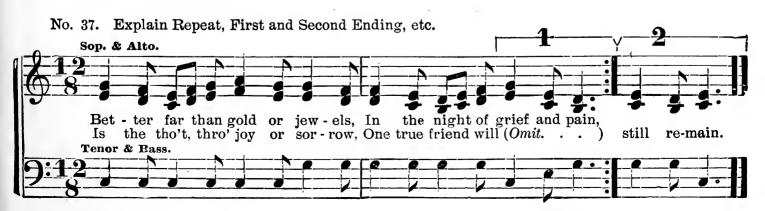
Down, left, right, up, etc.





COMPOUND QUADRUPLE MEASURE. FOUR DOTTED QUARTER NOTES FILL A MEASURE. No. 36. Explain the measure sign, ( 12 ) accent, and beating time.





SEXTUPLE MEASURE. SIX QUARTER NOTES FILL A MEASURE.

No. 38. Explain Sextuple Measure, the measure sign,  $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  accent, and hand motions. Sing and beat the time



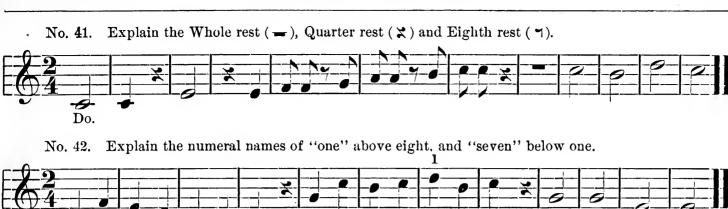


No. 40. This exercise shows the "Middle C," or connecting pitch between the upper and lower staves, and illustrates the difference of the octave of pitch existing between the male and female voice. It should be given careful study. Sing by syllable.









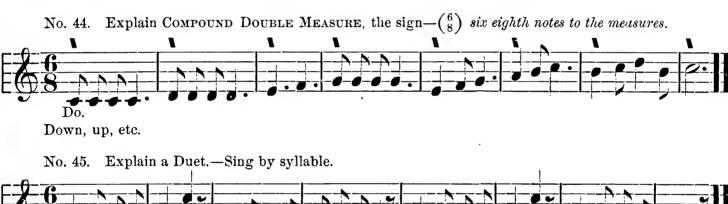


No. 43. Explain Triplets—Three notes instead of two to each beat.—Sing by syllable.

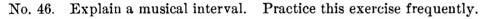


Note.—All "Compound Measure" has a light, implied accent on the pulses not regularly accented when the notation consists of Quarter and Eighth notes. When a variety of musical measure is "Compounded," we understand that a certain note-value is added to each part or pulse.

Note.—After practicing Nos. 43 and 44 separately, divide the class and practice them together.







Do,

Do,

Ti,

Do,

La,

Do,



Do,

Sol,

Fa,

Mi,

Do,

Do,

Re,

Do.

Do,

D٥.

#### PRACTICE OFTEN.

No. 50. Sing by syllable in unison—slowly at first, then faster.





#### MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES FOR ALL THE KEYS IN MUSIC.

Each Key signature indicates two Keys, a Major and its Relative Minor



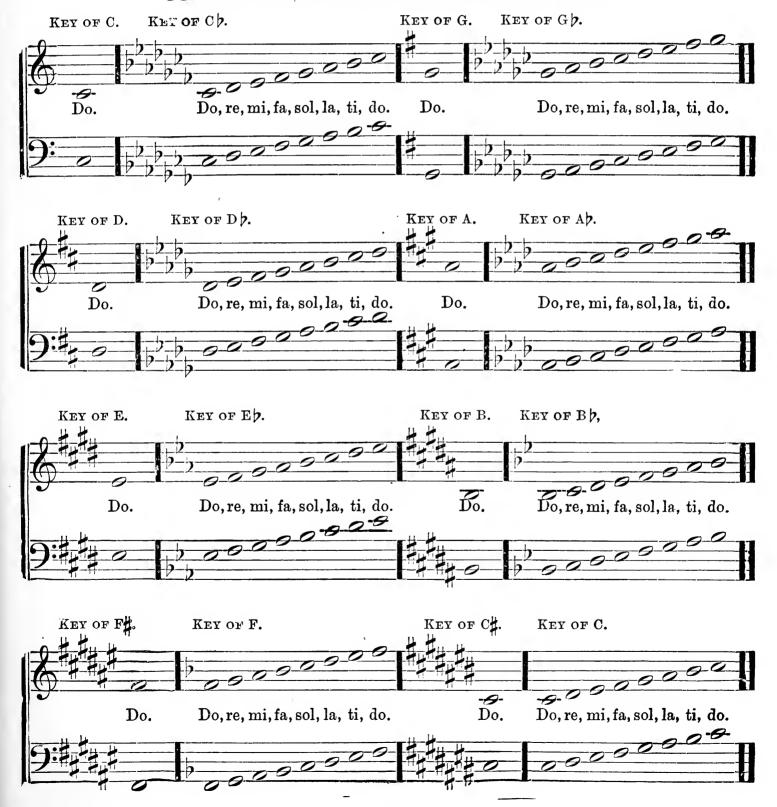


#### PARALLEL KEY EXERCISES.

**TO SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS:**—Every key in music has what is known as a "parallel" key; (the key of C being the only exception, which is parallel to two other keys—C#, and C2). The tones of "parallel" keys are located on the same degrees of the staff, but under different key signatures, and are known by the same syllable names. Parallel keys, though located on the same position of the staff, are never of the same pitch. The keys under sharp (#) signatures are always pitched one-half step higher than those under flat (2) signatures.

Every teacher should feel it his duty to fully explain and further simplify, if possible, this system to the scholars in charge, as it will go very far toward clearing away the mysteries of musical transpositions.

#### SCALES UNDER PARALLEL KEY SIGNATURES.



#### CHORD-SPELLING, PRONOUNCING AND RESOLVING.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—The most successful method for giving a class the proper pitch of a piece of music is, for the teacher to sound its key-tone or Do, requesting the class to sound it after him; then say: Spell the chord of Do, and pronounce the first tones of your various parts,—then the class sound the tones Do, Mi, Sol, and pronounce the tones forming the opening chord of the selection, thus making a thorough preparation to begin singing either by word or syllable.



An Interval is the difference in pitch between two tones written or performed. An Interval derives it name from the number of degrees of the Staff it involves. Intervals are always reckoned from the lowest tone upward.

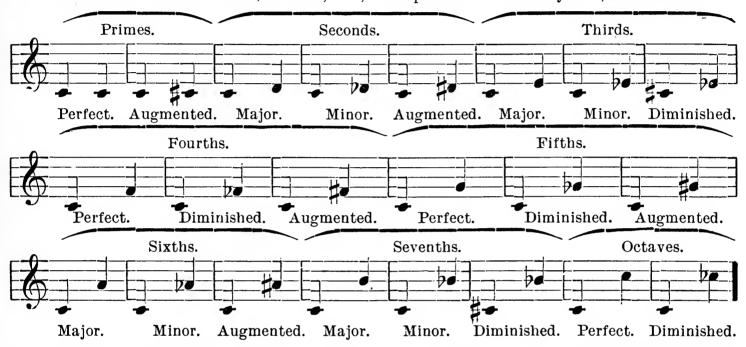
To measure Intervals, steps and half steps are employed.

The names given to Intervals are, Prime, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Octave, Ninth, as follows:



INTERVALS are named Major, Minor, Perfect, Imperfect, Diminshed and Augmented.

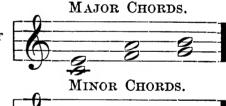
The different kinds of Primes, Seconds, etc., are represented in the key of C, as follows:



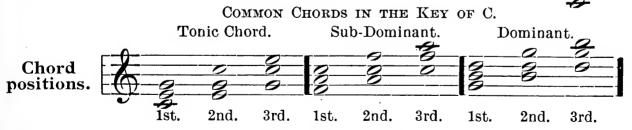
HARMONY is the result of a proper combination of simultaneous tones represented or performed.

A TRIAD is a Chord consisting of a Tone with its Third and Fifth added.

A Chord is designated "Major" when its *Third* is two Major seconds (or whole steps) higher than its lowest tone, or root.



A Chord is designated "Minor" when its *Third* is one Major and one minor second higher than its lowest tone, or root.



CHORDS OF THE SCALE OF C.



Names. Tonic. Super-Tonic. Mediant. Sub-Dominant. Dominant. Sub-Mediant. Sub-Tonic.

In analizing the above chords we find that those formed on the Tonic (Do), Sub-dominant (Fa), and dominant (Sol), are all Major. The chords founded on the Super Tonic (Re), Mediant (Me), and Sub-mediant (La), are all Minor.

The chord of the Dominant 7th consists of four tones, and is formed by adding the tone of the 7th to the Dominant Triad, thus:

# Voice Culture

By D. A. CLIPPINGER,

KIMBALL HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTHOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SINGING VOICE.

In tone production the most important thing is how it sounds, and the thought of the pupil from the beginning must be directed to the quality of the tone, rather than the development of a mechanical theory.

The mechanics of voice culture is of no value unless guided by the thought of a beautiful tone. If the tone satisfies the trained ear of the musician, that in itself is a guarantee that it is properly produced. Voice culture must be studied from the standpoint of beautiful tone rather than that of developing physical processes. The constant aim of the teacher should be to develop the pupil's sense of beauty in tone rather than how to hold the mouth and throat.

A Musical Tone must be smooth, steady, sympathetic, and have volume and intensity (resonance). Having these elements in mind the following conditions are necessary for its expression, viz: a thoroughly relaxed condition of the lips, tongue, lower jaw and throat, and perfect control of the breath.

#### BREATHING EXERCISES.

No. 1. Place the hand on the upper chest and lift the chest slightly before breathing. Inhale slowly, expanding around the waist. The diaphragm at the front of the waist should move outward while inhaling. Hold the breath six seconds. Exhale suddenly through the mouth without dropping the upper chest. Do this six times.

No. 2. Chest as in No. 1. Inhale quickly through the lips and nose. Exhale slowly with the sound of s, made by putting the tip of the tongue just above the upper teeth. Sustain fifteen seconds, later extend to twenty-five. Also practice counting aloud to twenty-five, legato and staccato.



Sing No. 3 with one breath, using the words, one, two, three, and holding the breath the fourth beat in each measure. This is to become able to stop and start the flow of breath at will. It is very important.



Sing No. 4 with a single breath; stopping the breath at each rest. The last half of the phrase is legato.





The teacher should select long phrases similar to Nos. 5 and 6 for further practice.

#### QUALITY.

While the singer must have control of every shade of tone-color, from the bright to the somber, it is not advisable to attempt it in the beginning. Develop first a normal tone, one neither very bright nor very somber.



Breathe at the beginning of each measure. Medium power, sustain without cres. or dim. Try for organ tone. Aim to secure tone-quality. Transpose as high as C.

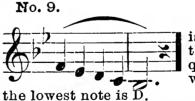
To develop an even scale is an important point in voice building. Practice descending scales slowly, making all tones of the same power and quality.



For altos and basses begin with scale of A. Sing o with ah position of the lips. Avoid pouching the lips and making them rigid.

There are often weak tones at about in the female voice, caused by a change of register. To produce an even scale in that part of the voice, prac-

duce an even scale in that part of the voice, practice the following:



Carry the middle register down, sing only the lowest note chest quality. Transpose upward by half steps until

As long as there is any unevenness in the female voice, scale practice should be descending. In this connection use No. 22.

In preparing the upper voice, both male and female, the important point is to be able to release it. To do this use the following:



Begin with medium power. Diminish ascending. The upper tone must be taken with no throat effort whatever. Transpose to the

top of the voice.

No.11. To equalize the vowels.

Avoid extreme positions of the lips for the different vowels. Form all vowels with as nearly the same position of the lips as possible. The lips are slightly rounded for oo and o, but must remain relaxed. Ah, ā and ē do not involve the lips.

Transpose throughout the scale of C. Use No. 12

in the same way.





Pronounced, lah bay dah may nee po too.

#### RELAXATION.

To be able to sing without muscular interference is the secret of good voice production. Lips, tongue, lower jaw and throat must be relaxed. Never try to hold the throat open or hold the tongue down. When sufficiently relaxed the throat will open of itself and the tongue will be found in the proper place.

The following lines, which can be sung without involving the lips, should be recited at each of the

pitches given in Ex. 13.

No. 13.

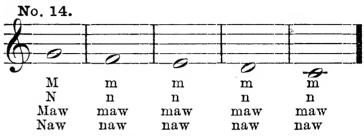


It is all I ask.

He is in need, and asks your aid. Sail on, O Union strong and great.

The nightingale sings round it all the day long.

The following exercise will be found an excellent way to remove a breathy quality from the tone and develop resonance, carrying quality.

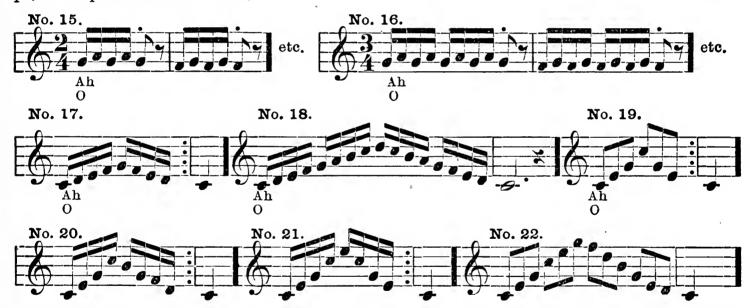


Practice first with m and n then add aw. For m close the lips and teeth and put the tongue against the roof of the mouth. Try for a reedy tone. For n the lips are open.

Transpose as high as C.

#### FLEXIBILITY.

Practice slowly at first. Have perfect legato and pure tone quality. Gradually increase the tempo. Transpose to suit the voices.



Vocalize with oh and ah, also with da, me, ni, etc. Can be used for practice in sustaining long phrases. Breathe at each  $\times$ . Breath may be taken at commas at first, if pupil is unable to sing four measures. Sing legato and keep the tone an even power, sostenuto.





All voices. It should be used by female voices for blending the registers and producing an even scale. Use different vowels.



#### No. 25.



Sopranos and altos should sing chest tones no higher than D below the staff.

Legato—to connect smoothly, and sostenuto—to sustain—organ tones form the basis of phrasing. Have this in mind in singing these studies.



# —THE—

# SONG MONARCH



BY

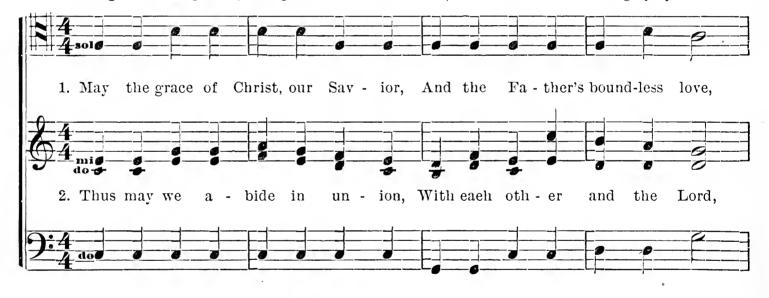
## Dr. ALFRED BEIRLY.

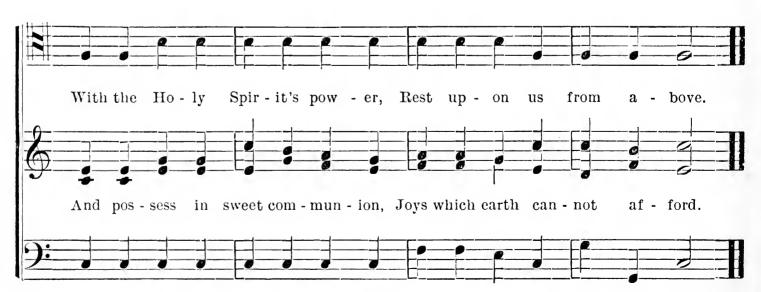
## ABIDE IN UNION.

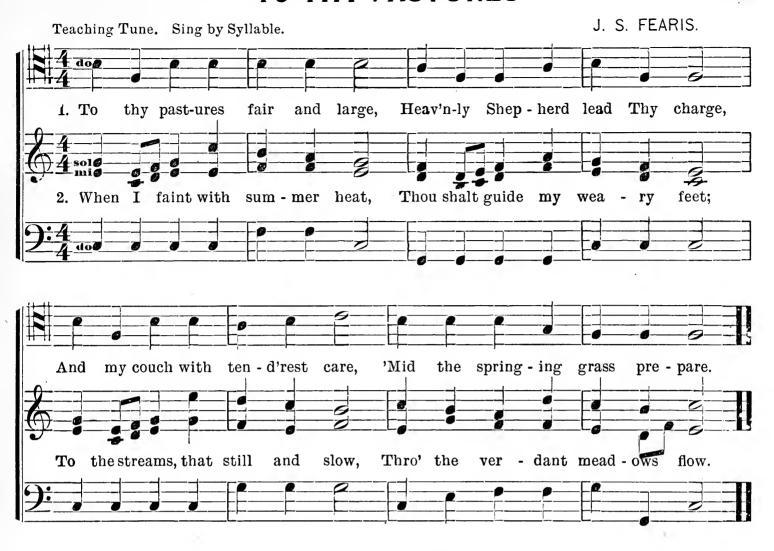
REV. JOHN NEWTON.

A. BEIRLY.

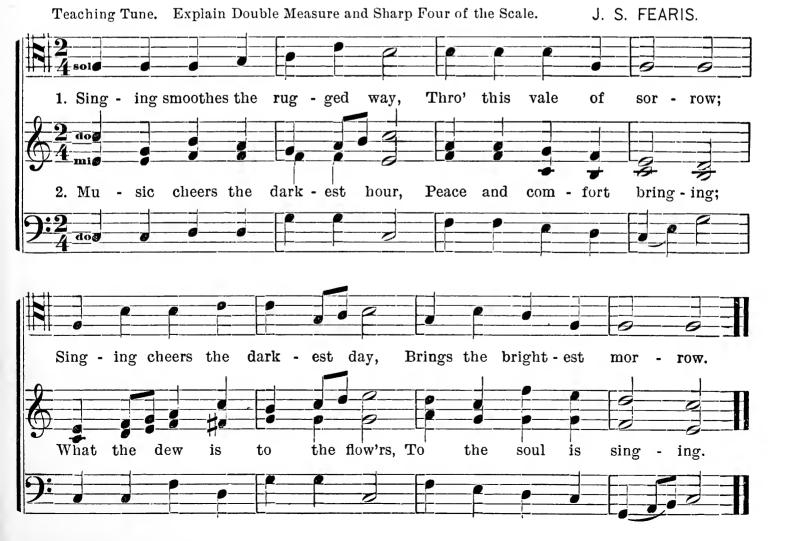
Teaching Tune. Explain Quadruple Measure, Time Beats, Counts and Accent. Sing by Syllable.





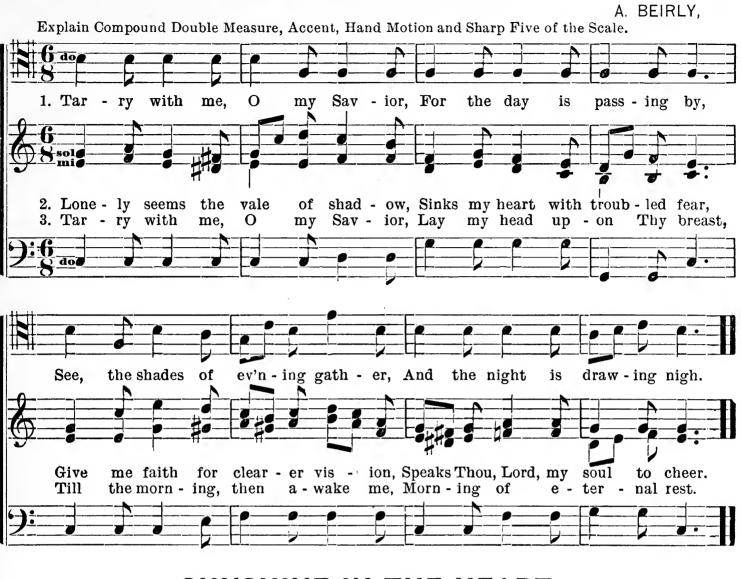


## CHARMS OF MUSIC.









## SUNSHINE IN THE HEART.

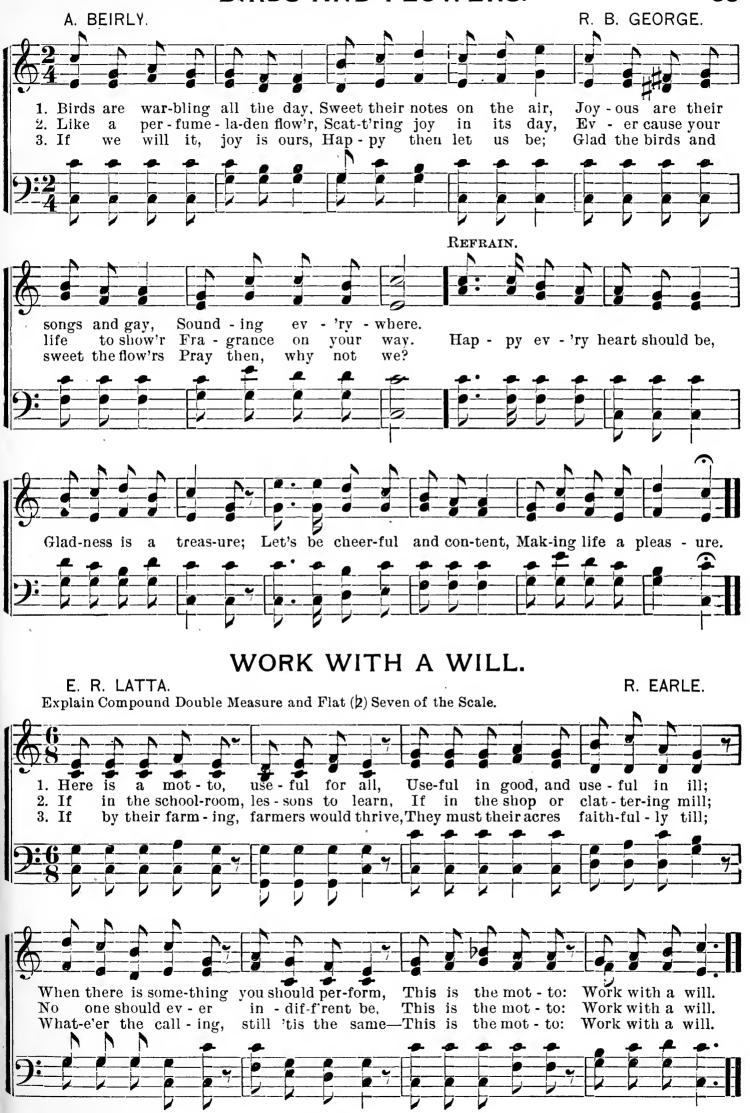






# BEAUTIFUL MOONLIGHT.







W. C. JORDAN.



# 36 TRANSPOSITION FROM THE KEY OF C TO G.













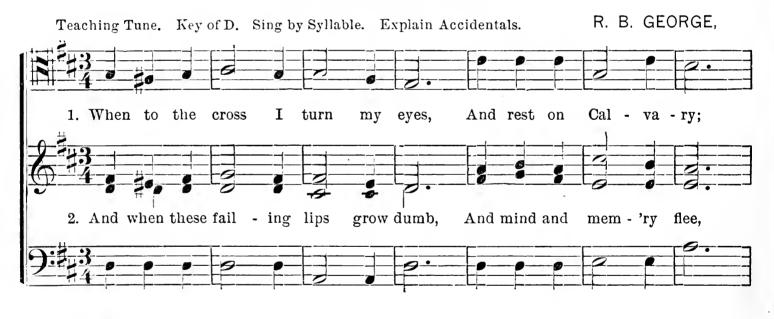


## TRANSPOSITION FROM G TO D.





#### REMEMBERING.





In

that e

And ev - 'ry pow'r find sweet em - ploy

- ter - nal world of

joy.



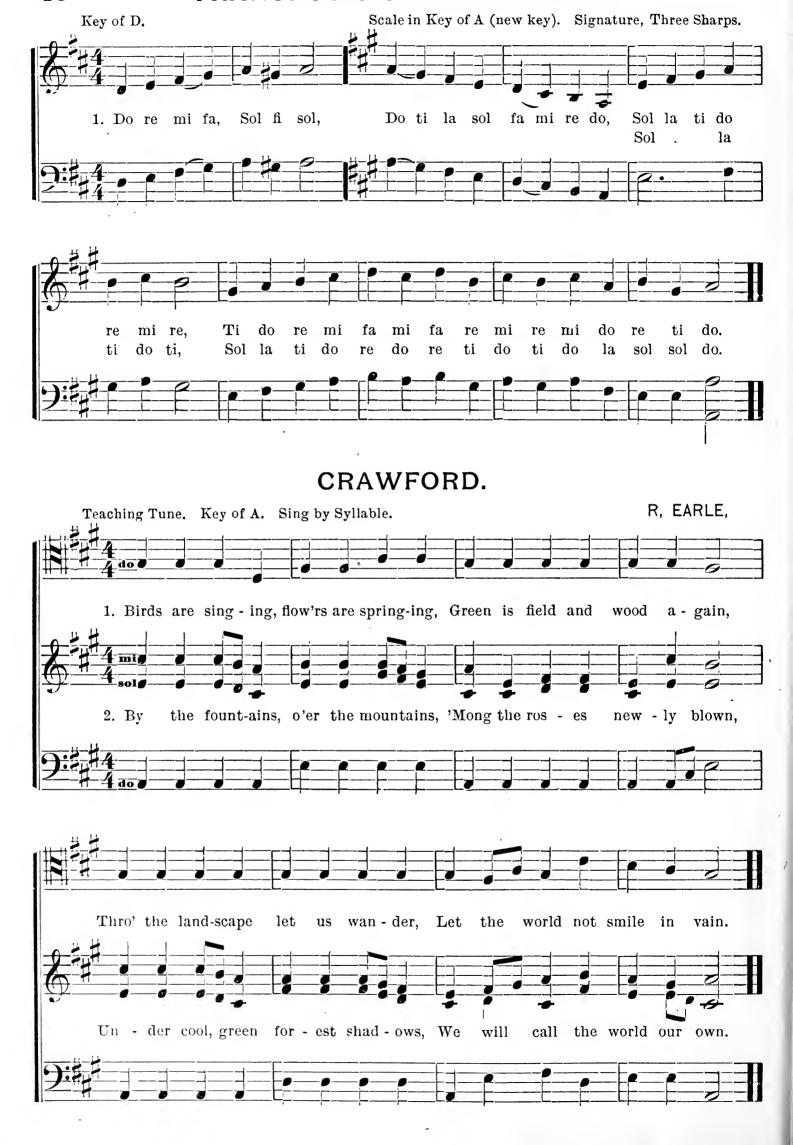




### SONG OF THE SEASONS.



## TRANSPOSITION FROM D TO A.





50

1. The

2. To

bove

all





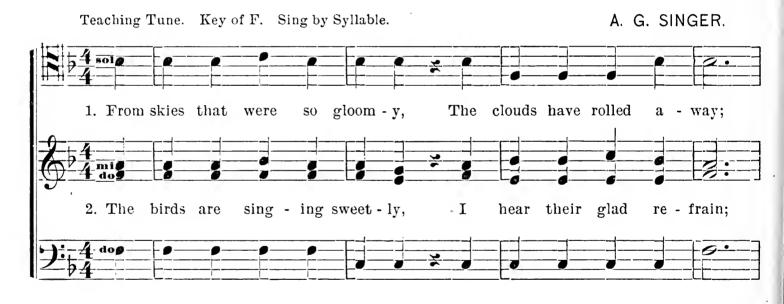


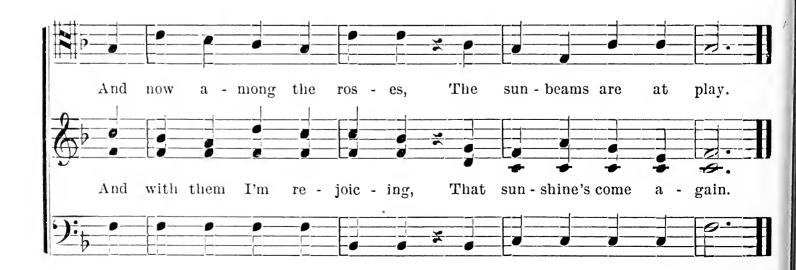






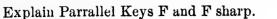
#### SUNBEAMS AT PLAY.

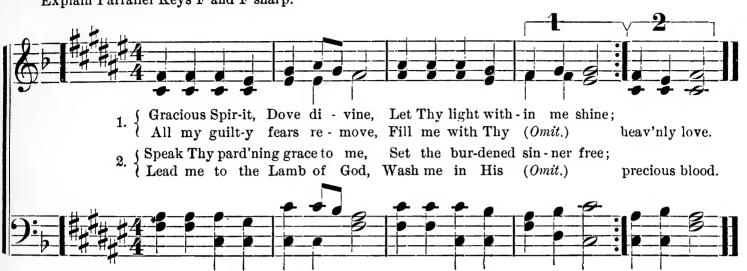






### GRACIOUS SPIRIT.

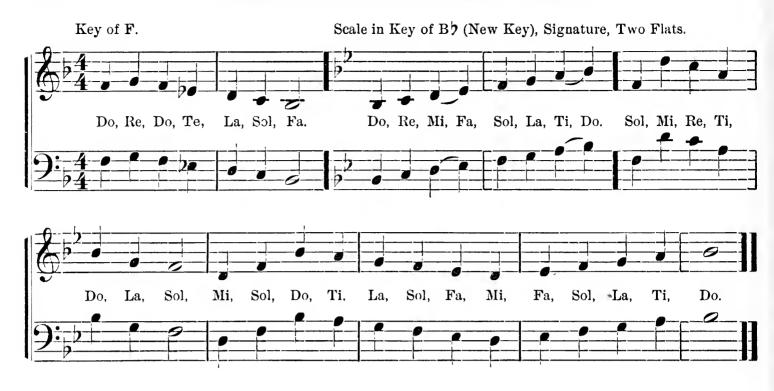




### SHADES OF EVENING.



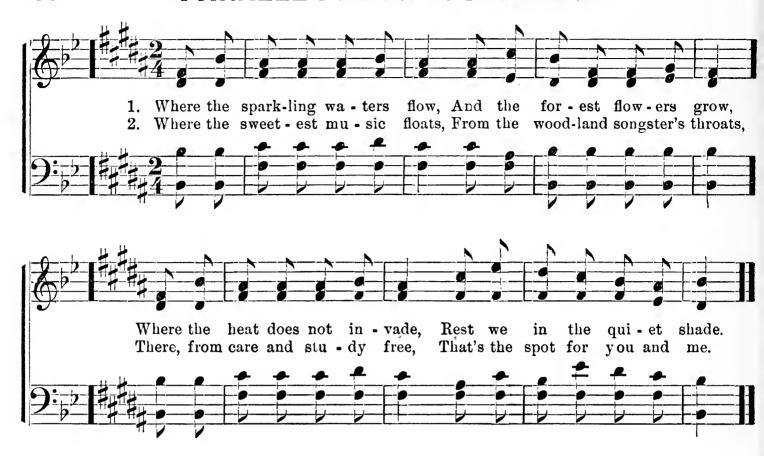
## TRANSPOSITION FROM F TO Bb.



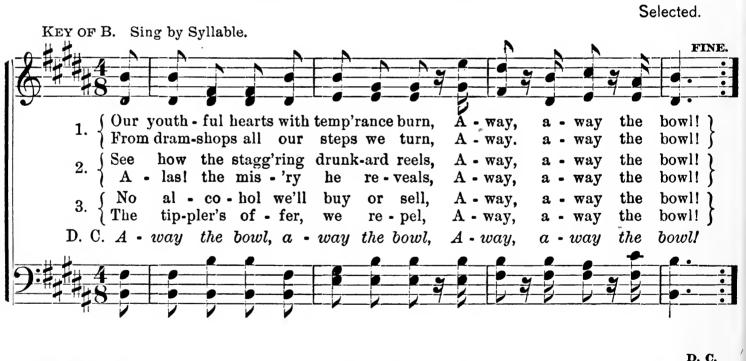
## GLOWING NOON-TIDE.

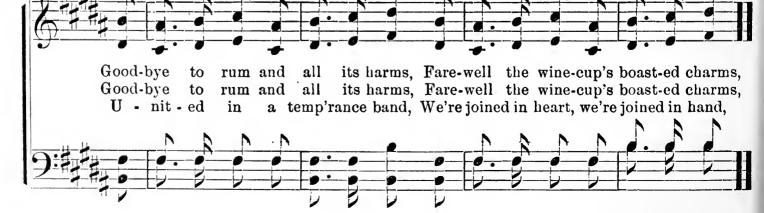


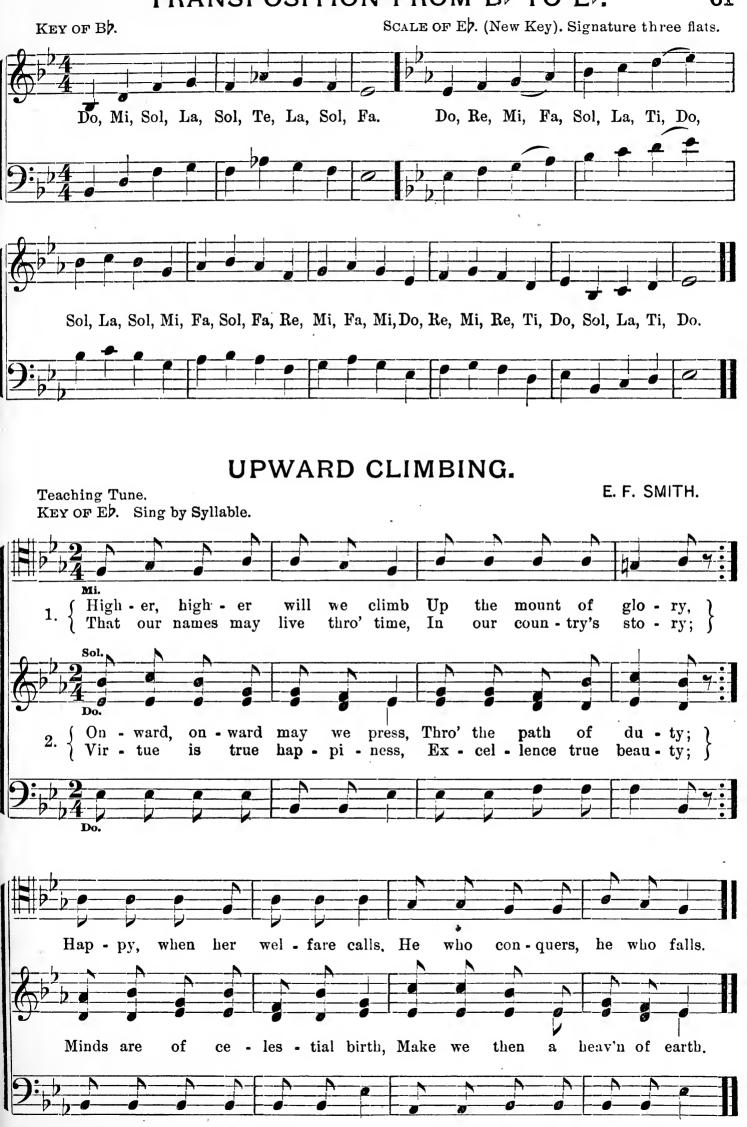




## AWAY THE BOWL!











<sup>\*</sup> For Parallel Key in "A", refer to page 48.





day - light fair is past. Then row, brothers,

past.

row, brothers, row, And







3 My Country! thy fame
Gives freedom new birth,
How sterling thy name,
Encircling the earth:
Dear haven of refuge, unfettered for all,
No tyrant shall ever thy people enthrall.

4 My Country! dear land
So grandly arrayed,
Creation's own hand
Thy wonders displayed:
How sylvan thy woodlands! thy valleys, how broad!
Hail! Nation refulgent, thy Maker is God.

## MAN AND MAIDEN IN THE RAIN.









## THE COTTAGE ON THE HILL.

























## BE STILL AND KNOW.





















## FAIRY BOWERS.













104 THE SILVER MOON.















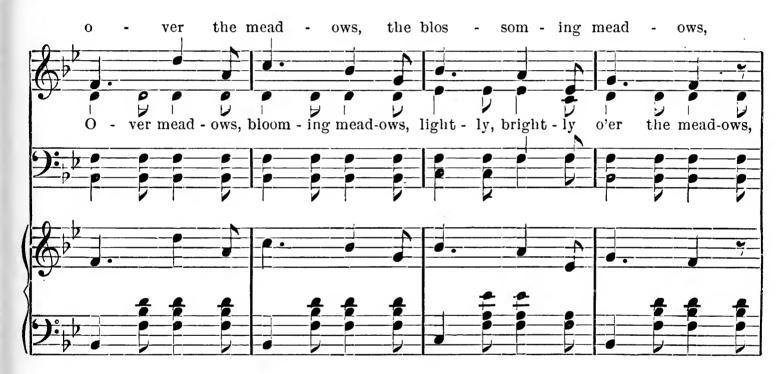
## Over the Meadows.

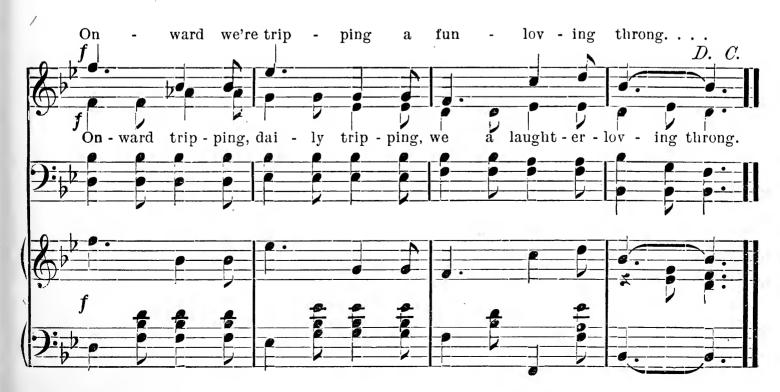












## MY WILDWOOD HOME.



Copyright, 1904, by Alfred Beirly.





















The Hunter's Horn.





## THE ROLLING OCEAN.





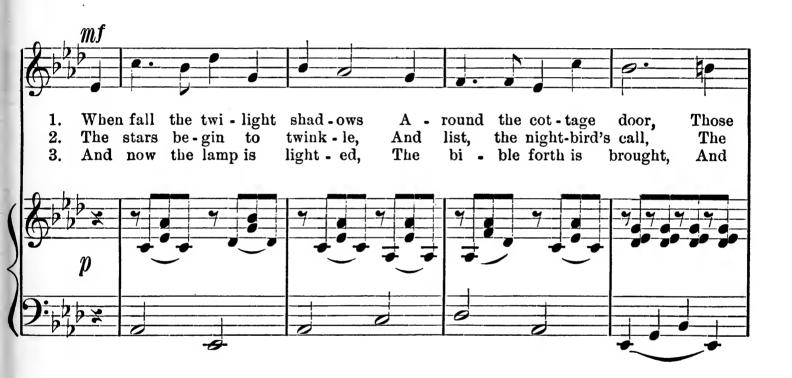


(Song and Chorus.)

PALMER HARTSOUGH.

Prof. EZRA F. SMITH.







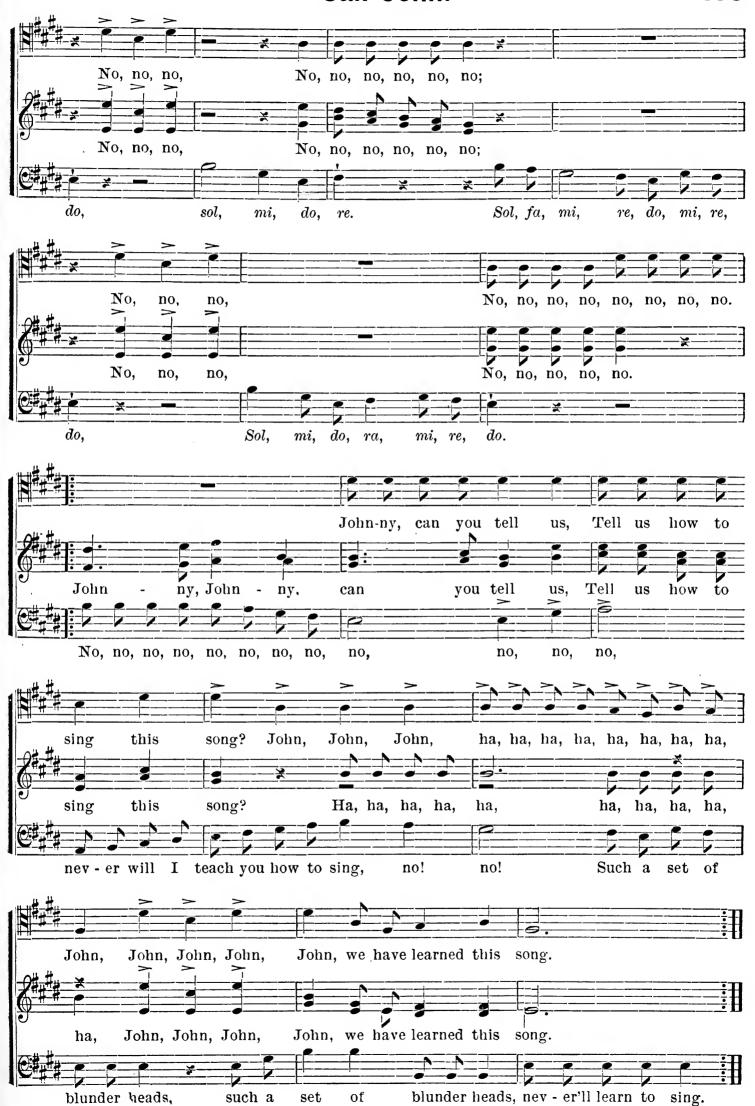












## SWANEE RIBBER.

















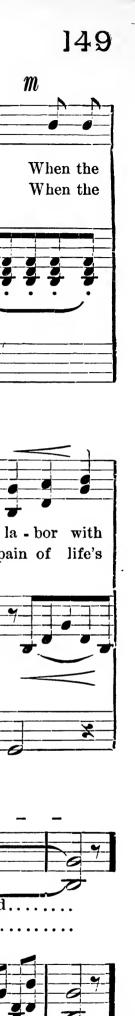




## Comfort Ye My People.















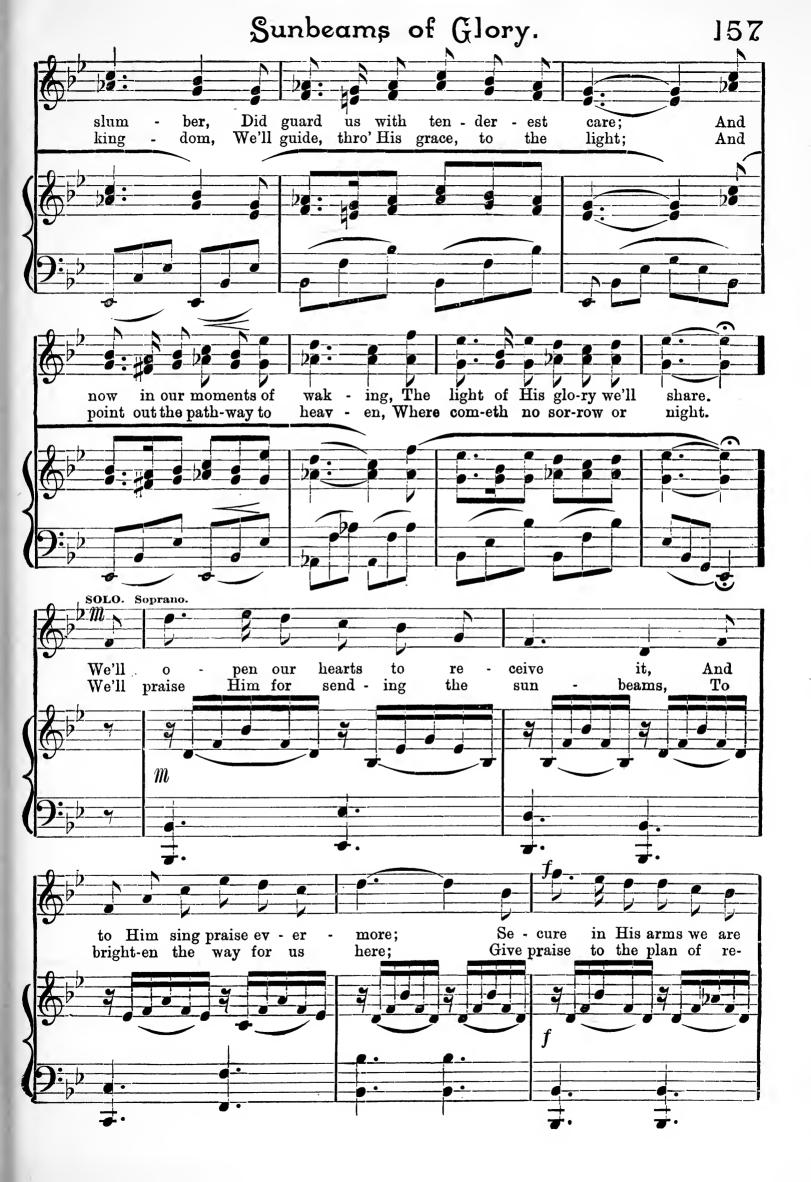


## Rejoice in the Lord!



















O GOD, MY HEART IS FIXED. 163











## THE GRAND REPUBLIC.









The Grand Republic.



















DAY OF REST AND GLADNESS. 183













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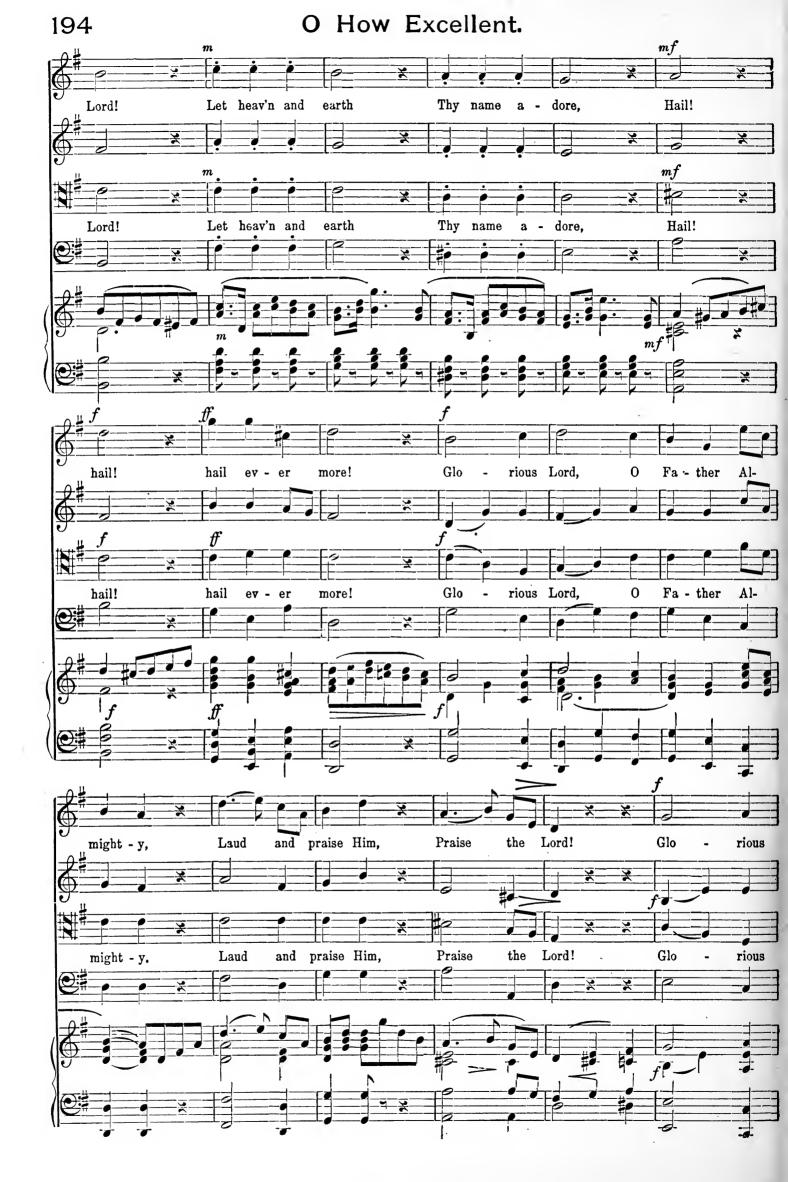






















## 200HERY'N AND THE EARTH DISPLAY.



Heav'n and the Earth Display. 202 His name. From day pow'r and glo day His pow'r and glo are re - sound His grand - uer Heav'n and the earth dis play, un-









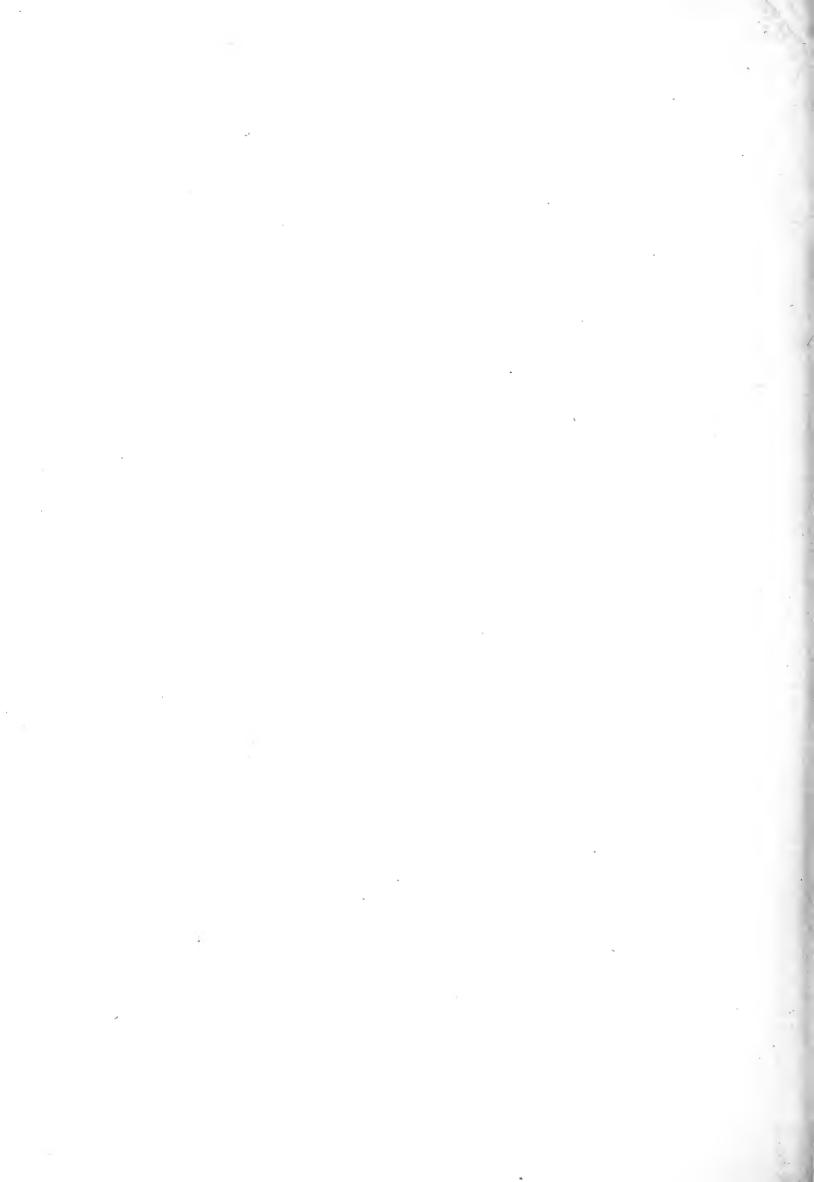




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